

Better Preparation to Maintain Nation's Honor Demanded

BRACE NATION'S DEFENCE, WARNS SECURITY LEAGUE

Countrywide Appeal, Listing Urgent Needs, Sent Out.

"PEACE NAVY" SHIPS OBSOLETE, IT SAYS

Definite Policy on Land and Sea Asked—War Aim Denied.

Deplored the unpreparedness of the United States army and navy, the National Security League, organized to conduct a campaign for proper national defense, issued a letter yesterday appealing for public support in view of the facts brought out by the league's investigations. Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, is honorary president of the organization.

"The present situation, yesterday, in elaborating his statement by telegraph to The Tribune when the first reports had been received of the Lusitania disaster.

"The city is being made that the submarine is an unfair weapon of warfare," said Mr. Choate. "War has always been unfair. It might be said that the present situation is a disadvantage of the man who has only his hands or his club with which to defend himself. The first man who used a rifle took an unfair advantage of the man who had only his hands and club, and so on all the way up the line."

"The inventor of the fighting machine which has already changed the whole course of naval warfare there told of the difficulty of trying to escape the submarine's attack."

"I have done my best to instill in the public mind that there is no defense against the submarine," he said. "One cannot ward off the attack of death, as its approach is unseen; neither can one ward off the attack of the submarine, because its approach is likewise unseen."

"Convoy's Protection Futile. Much criticism is being heaped upon the British Admiralty because it did not send destroyers as convoys. Convoys would only increase the chance of discovery, as the smoke of a number of vessels would indicate to the submarine commander that a valuable prize was approaching and make more sure his ability to intercept her. He could fire his torpedoes before the destroyers were within range of the submarine."

"The letter, signed by Mr. Choate, Allen B. Parker, honorary vice-president, S. S. Woodcock, president, and Henry L. Stimson, chairman of the army committee, is addressed to present and former members of the House of Representatives, Congress, Government of states, college and university clubs and alumni associations, Mayors of cities, boards of trade and merchants' associations, chambers of commerce, women's clubs, public societies and all American citizens." The letter reads:

"Careful investigation by our committee has shown that the question of national defense has to be fought on the following points of defense: 'According to official government reports, there are barely 30,000 mobile soldiers in continental United States. These are distributed among fifty-two divisions, which would be impossible to mobilize quickly at any given point. Even this small force is short of officers, ammunition and equipment. Furthermore it has no organized reserve."

"Our national guard, with negligible exceptions, is far below its paper strength in men, equipment and efficiency. Our fortifications are inadequately manned and without adequate organized reserve."

"Our navy is neither adequate nor prepared for war. The entire first line of defense, is inadequately manned, short of ammunition and has no organized reserve of trained men. Our submarine fleet exists chiefly on paper. Fast scout cruisers, battle cruisers, aeroplanes, mine layers, supply ships and transports are lacking. Target practice has been neglected or altogether omitted."

"In view of this state of affairs, and since there is no assurance that the United States will not again become involved in war, and since a peaceful policy, even when supported by treaties, is not a sufficient guarantee of peace, we believe that the subjugation of Belgium and the present coercion of China by a foreign power are noteworthy examples and the United States cannot safely neglect the maintenance of its institutions and nationality to the mere negotiations of peace."

"And since we are not adequately prepared to maintain our national policy, we believe that the present condition of the nation is due to the failure of Congress not only to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers, but also to provide a reasonable measure for gradually putting such plans into practice."

"It is manifest that until a workable plan for a world alliance has been reached and agreed to by the principal nations, with proper guarantee of good faith, the United States must undertake adequate military preparations for its defense."

An Appeal to Americans.

"In the mean time the National Security League feels impelled to call public attention to our deplorable condition of unpreparedness. At the same time the league issues an appeal for public support in behalf of the following programme for better national defense:

"1. Legislation correcting the present wasteful methods of military appropriation and disbursement.

"2. The adoption of a definite military policy.

"3. A stronger, better balanced navy.

"4. An effective mobile army.

"5. A larger and better equipped national guard.

"6. The creation of an organized reserve for each branch of our military service."

"All those interested in the work of the league are invited to send their names and contributions to the National Security League, 51 Pine Street, New York City."

"According to the report of the navy committee of the league, our 'peace navy' is inadequately manned, without sufficient target practice, exceeded in tonnage by Great Britain, France and Germany and burdened with obsolete ships."

"There is need of a navy of sufficient size," says the committee, "to prevent the capture of our insular possessions, to guarantee the neutrality of the Panama Canal and to prevent the landing of a hostile force at any point on our 21,000 miles of coastline."

"Among the standing committees being organized by the league is a permanent committee on which it is proposed to invite representatives of churches on a non-sectarian basis to serve with men distinguished as publicists, in an effort to disarm critics who have accused the league of attempting to promote war."

"It is the plan of the league to make national defense an issue at the coming session of Congress. With this programme in view, branches are being organized all over the country, especially in districts of strong opposition. Steps have already been taken for establishing branches in nearly 200 prominent cities."

Father Basil Maturin Victim.

London, May 10.—It has been learned that Father Basil Maturin, of Holywell, Oxford, perished on the Lusitania.

Father Maturin was born in Ireland in 1847. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became curate at Peterslow. He was sent to Philadelphia in 1876 to take charge of St. Clement's parish. He became a Roman Catholic in 1897 and was ordained by Cardinal Vaughan in 1898. He was the author of several religious works.

Submarine Invincible as Death, Says Lake

So Long as Silent, Unseen Craft Use Passenger Ships for Marks There's Danger for Americans, Inventor Warns.

There is no defense against the submarine. While this deadly type of fighting boat is being used against passenger ships, citizens of neutral nations risk their lives by taking passage on any belligerent vessel.

This is the warning which Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, issues to all Americans. He has summarized the present situation, yesterday, in elaborating his statement by telegraph to The Tribune when the first reports had been received of the Lusitania disaster.

"The city is being made that the submarine is an unfair weapon of warfare," said Mr. Lake. "War has always been unfair. It might be said that the present situation is a disadvantage of the man who has only his hands or his club with which to defend himself. The first man who used a rifle took an unfair advantage of the man who had only his hands and club, and so on all the way up the line."

"The inventor of the fighting machine which has already changed the whole course of naval warfare there told of the difficulty of trying to escape the submarine's attack."

"I have done my best to instill in the public mind that there is no defense against the submarine," he said. "One cannot ward off the attack of death, as its approach is unseen; neither can one ward off the attack of the submarine, because its approach is likewise unseen."

"Convoy's Protection Futile. Much criticism is being heaped upon the British Admiralty because it did not send destroyers as convoys. Convoys would only increase the chance of discovery, as the smoke of a number of vessels would indicate to the submarine commander that a valuable prize was approaching and make more sure his ability to intercept her. He could fire his torpedoes before the destroyers were within range of the submarine."

"The letter, signed by Mr. Choate, Allen B. Parker, honorary vice-president, S. S. Woodcock, president, and Henry L. Stimson, chairman of the army committee, is addressed to present and former members of the House of Representatives, Congress, Government of states, college and university clubs and alumni associations, Mayors of cities, boards of trade and merchants' associations, chambers of commerce, women's clubs, public societies and all American citizens." The letter reads:

"Careful investigation by our committee has shown that the question of national defense has to be fought on the following points of defense: 'According to official government reports, there are barely 30,000 mobile soldiers in continental United States. These are distributed among fifty-two divisions, which would be impossible to mobilize quickly at any given point. Even this small force is short of officers, ammunition and equipment. Furthermore it has no organized reserve."

"Our national guard, with negligible exceptions, is far below its paper strength in men, equipment and efficiency. Our fortifications are inadequately manned and without adequate organized reserve."

"Our navy is neither adequate nor prepared for war. The entire first line of defense, is inadequately manned, short of ammunition and has no organized reserve of trained men. Our submarine fleet exists chiefly on paper. Fast scout cruisers, battle cruisers, aeroplanes, mine layers, supply ships and transports are lacking. Target practice has been neglected or altogether omitted."

"In view of this state of affairs, and since there is no assurance that the United States will not again become involved in war, and since a peaceful policy, even when supported by treaties, is not a sufficient guarantee of peace, we believe that the subjugation of Belgium and the present coercion of China by a foreign power are noteworthy examples and the United States cannot safely neglect the maintenance of its institutions and nationality to the mere negotiations of peace."

"And since we are not adequately prepared to maintain our national policy, we believe that the present condition of the nation is due to the failure of Congress not only to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers, but also to provide a reasonable measure for gradually putting such plans into practice."

"It is manifest that until a workable plan for a world alliance has been reached and agreed to by the principal nations, with proper guarantee of good faith, the United States must undertake adequate military preparations for its defense."

An Appeal to Americans.

"In the mean time the National Security League feels impelled to call public attention to our deplorable condition of unpreparedness. At the same time the league issues an appeal for public support in behalf of the following programme for better national defense:

"1. Legislation correcting the present wasteful methods of military appropriation and disbursement.

"2. The adoption of a definite military policy.

"3. A stronger, better balanced navy.

"4. An effective mobile army.

"5. A larger and better equipped national guard.

"6. The creation of an organized reserve for each branch of our military service."

"All those interested in the work of the league are invited to send their names and contributions to the National Security League, 51 Pine Street, New York City."

"According to the report of the navy committee of the league, our 'peace navy' is inadequately manned, without sufficient target practice, exceeded in tonnage by Great Britain, France and Germany and burdened with obsolete ships."

"There is need of a navy of sufficient size," says the committee, "to prevent the capture of our insular possessions, to guarantee the neutrality of the Panama Canal and to prevent the landing of a hostile force at any point on our 21,000 miles of coastline."

"Among the standing committees being organized by the league is a permanent committee on which it is proposed to invite representatives of churches on a non-sectarian basis to serve with men distinguished as publicists, in an effort to disarm critics who have accused the league of attempting to promote war."

"It is the plan of the league to make national defense an issue at the coming session of Congress. With this programme in view, branches are being organized all over the country, especially in districts of strong opposition. Steps have already been taken for establishing branches in nearly 200 prominent cities."

Father Basil Maturin Victim.

London, May 10.—It has been learned that Father Basil Maturin, of Holywell, Oxford, perished on the Lusitania.

Father Maturin was born in Ireland in 1847. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became curate at Peterslow. He was sent to Philadelphia in 1876 to take charge of St. Clement's parish. He became a Roman Catholic in 1897 and was ordained by Cardinal Vaughan in 1898. He was the author of several religious works.

SILENT BOYCOTT ALREADY HURTS GERMANS HERE

Business Men Sense Change of Sentiment Due to Lusitania Tragedy.

RICHER CLASSES JUSTIFY SINKING

Editor Talks of 15,000,000 Hypnotized Citizens Who May Defy Administration.

German sentiment in this city is crystallizing. The reaction from the joy caused by the first news that the Lusitania had been sunk is beginning to assert itself. While the better class of Germans are unwavering in their assertion that the American government has no grounds for any drastic actions against Germany, the small German shopkeepers and those of the middle class are keenly alive to the change in American sentiment.

Several German shopkeepers, including the owner of a large Broadway establishment, have already felt the financial effect caused by the submarine warfare. Those directly affected in their business by the anti-German change in American sentiment are beginning to feel the effect of the bad effects which their Fatherland's recent demonstration of high-handed disregard of the rights of neutrals has produced in this city.

Ridder Sees British Plot. But the financially independent class of Germans here continues to assert that Germany has a right to sink every ship carrying contraband, regardless of the danger to neutrals. They are defiant of public opinion and assert that Germany is strong enough to disregard it. While the loss of American lives is generally regretted, the blame is fixed variously. Some of them blame the American government for permitting its citizens to travel in the war zone aboard a "swimming British arsenal." Others lay the blame at the door of the British Admiralty because the Lusitania was not conveyed to safety. Others point out that the victims showed through their own disregard of timely warnings.

Herman Ridder in the "Staats-Zeitung" yesterday suggested that the loss of the Lusitania was a deliberate plan of the British government to sink this country into war with Germany, or at least to lay the foundation for strained relations between the two countries which sooner or later would lead to hostilities. This view is shared by many better class Germans.

"It has been clearly shown that Germany is not bluffing in her warfare," said Werner Zierling, president of the fashionable German Fencing Club. "It is Great Britain which has been bluffing from the start and is bluffing now. Everybody will remember Lord Churchill's taunt about forcing the 'German rats' out of their holes. Now that they have come out Great Britain apparently is at their mercy."

Germans Here Loyal, It— "What difference does it make to Germany whether she has to fight one more or less?" queried George Sylvester Viereck, "American" arbiter of German tactics. "Of course Germany does not seek more enemies. But if they are forced upon her she will take care of them. If it should come to an actual break between this country and Germany, a careful canvass justifies me in asserting that the 15,000,000 of German-Americans in the United States will rally to the American colors only if war is declared with ease. A trumped-up cause without foundation in justice and fact will surely force these 15,000,000 of people to repudiate the administration's policy."

Mr. Viereck, who accurately predicted the torpedoing of the Lusitania, was emphatic in his assertion yesterday that Germany would sink every vessel carrying contraband which could be overhauled by her submarines.

Dr. Bernhard Lohrbach expressed himself as highly pleased at the promptness with which the German government sent official regrets to the American government at the loss of the Lusitania lives through the torpedoing of the Lusitania by a German submarine.

"Every German regrets the unfortunate casualties," he said. "But Germany cannot assume the blame. Even the American flag and American registry will be no protection against submarine attack if the vessel carries ammunition or contraband of war."

The Rev. Frederick Wilhelm told members of the Truth Society, an organization formed to "secure fair play for Germany," that America had sold its national dignity by the sale of arms and ammunition to the Allies, and that as a consequence Germany was perfectly justified in sinking any vessels carrying contraband cargoes.

Denies Hostile Feeling. "There is no hostile American feeling against the Germans on account of the sinking of the Lusitania," asserted Otto Hartling, an architect of Milwaukee, at the German Club yesterday. "The American press in general, and that of New York in particular, is trying to stir up such a hostile sentiment. But the American people are too clever to be fooled so easily. They demand reasons. And logical reasons cannot be given why this country should find an honest quarrel with Germany or with the German cause."

Mr. Hartling insisted that feeling in the Middle West is pro-German and that the people there would not stand for American intervention in the Lusitania case.

The rumor that the United States government might order the attachment of the fourteen German ships tied up at the piers of the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd in Hoboken to insure a satisfactory explanation from Germany on the Lusitania incident was ridiculed by the officials of the German steamship companies yesterday.

"We don't expect any trouble," said Max Moeller, superintendent of the North German Lloyd. "But if any interference with our property is attempted we are ready to safeguard it." He added that the company's Hoboken waterfront and kept powerful searchlights playing on the \$400,000 property of the German steamship lines.

"TRUST PRESIDENT," IS MOORE'S ADVICE

International Law Authority Says Quiet Confidence Is Chief Need.

A group of educators stood in front of the steps leading to Kent Hall, Columbia University, yesterday discussing in subdued tones the sinking of the Lusitania. On the lips of all but one was the question, "What is America going to do about it?" That one was John Bassett Moore, authority on international law, who, it is said, has just returned from a consultation with the President. The others were E. R. A. Seligman, professor in the department of political economy; William A. Dunning, professor of political philosophy and history; Hiram F. Stone, dean of the Columbia University Law School, and Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, professor of economics.

"What ought we to do now in the face of this calamity?" Dr. Moore was asked.

"Remain calm," he replied. "It seems to me the public should recognize the necessity for clear thinking. The administration may be trusted to do whatever will safeguard American interests. I place my faith in the administration. My advice to the angry men and women of the United States is to do the same."

INSURANCE MEN BAR WAR ZONE POLICIES

Submarine Danger Makes Companies Refuse Risks on U. S. Travellers.

BOND AND STOCK RATES ADVANCED

Loss of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Others on Lusitania Hits Insurers Hard.

Many leading life insurance companies will no longer issue policies for persons intending to enter the European war zone. This decision is the result of German submarine activity culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania. Insurance men say this final disaster will probably close the doors of every insurance company in the United States to prospective travellers in Europe.

Policies carried by most of the Lusitania's passengers were protected by incontestable clauses. Though none of the companies would give out information regarding individual holdings of the passengers, one of the leading insurance officials estimated their total at about \$6,000,000.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt was said to be the most heavily insured man on board the liner, but it was thought he had collected the money on several of his endowment contracts within the last two years, thus reducing the aggregate amount carried on his life.

A representative of the New York Life Insurance Company said that since the Lusitania incident his company had decided to discontinue writing policies of any amount on any life at any price for citizens going abroad.

Similar measures have been taken by the Mutual Life and Equitable companies. Their officials said that they never contemplated taking submarine risks, and persons not insured before have little chance of getting policies if they indicate an intention of visiting the war zone.

"Whether life underwriting on these persons will be entirely discontinued by the Equitable," said an official of that company, "must be determined by the board of directors. The Lusitania incident has presented a new and grave problem to the insurance world. Insurance will be denied to Americans and a vast amount of business lost to our companies as long as Germany insists on her present methods of warfare."

The Lusitania's loss has presented to Wall Street bankers and brokers the problem of insuring themselves against losses following the destruction of securities on boats plying between America and England. London bankers were instructed by cable yesterday to have all bonds and stocks in American ships photographed before being sent on shipboard.

Extreme care will also be taken in registering the numbers of securities sent across the ocean. This will facilitate the identification of ownership when it becomes necessary to make duplicates of lost securities. Insurance rates on financial documents were advanced yesterday.

GERMANY OUTLAW, SAYS J. W. GRIGGS

United States Urged to Join Other Neutrals in Cutting Her Off from World.

"Hold Germany to account by proclaiming her an outlaw among the nations of the world. If the German government pleads that it was justified in this crime—which it will—it is then the duty of the United States to join with other neutral nations and cut her off from the rights of the world."

John W. Griggs, ex-Governor of New Jersey and ex-Attorney General of the United States, thus expressed his opinion yesterday upon the sinking of the Lusitania.

"The time for watchful waiting has passed," he continued. "No investigation committee is needed. The facts are known. Action is demanded."

Declaring it inconceivable that all the passengers on the vessel could have been warned by the advertisement in the newspapers, he asserted that it would be just as logical to plead justification in killing the tenants of a building by a bomb after warning them through the press of the intended demolition.

"Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, claims that the non-combatants were on British soil when on a British ship, and ran the same risk they would run on land under the same flag."

"Preposterous! There is no parallel between the two. The German submarine violated a law that savages would recognize."

Germany Outlaw, Says J. W. Griggs

United States Urged to Join Other Neutrals in Cutting Her Off from World.

"Hold Germany to account by proclaiming her an outlaw among the nations of the world. If the German government pleads that it was justified in this crime—which it will—it is then the duty of the United States to join with other neutral nations and cut her off from the rights of the world."

The Book of the Week

OUR NAVY AND THE NEXT WAR

By Robert W. Neeser

Author of "Our Many-Sided Navy," etc.

J. BERNARD WALKER, Editor of the Scientific American, says: "It is the most clear, conservative, forceful and judicial presentation of the needs of our navy that I have ever seen."

—\$1.00 NET—

Charles Scribner's Sons

MUST MARRY GIRL HE ROBBED OF GEMS

"And May God Have Mercy on Your Soul," Declares Judge in Sentencing Prisoner.

Judge Norman S. Dike, of the County of Brooklyn, added to his reputation as the misogynist of the bench in Kings yesterday by ordering a young man to marry the girl from whom he had stolen a quantity of jewelry.

"I understand you promised to wed the complainant in this case," said Judge Dike, addressing the prisoner, Nicola Chiancone, of 2349 Atlantic Avenue. "I have seen her and I'm going to leave you punishment to her. You are going to get all that is coming to you—go to get your marry her. You'll see the force of Kipling's line, 'The female of the species is more deadly than the male.' I'm going to order you to marry this woman—and may God have mercy on your soul." The prisoner turned a little pale.

Chiancone's accuser was Phylloma Donata Antonio. Judge Dike during his investigation of the woman's crime discovered that Chiancone had practiced the same swindle on a number of other girls.

Perfect Fitting Ankle Hugging

Just the Thing For Low Shoes

Holeproof Hosiery

Smart, trim, stylish, sheer and thin, they will grace a ballroom as well as they'll stand the wear and tear of Tennis, Golf, Walking or Climbing—Buy six pairs to-day at a Brill Store and wear them ALL SUMMER AND ALL FALL, right up to THANKSGIVING DAY

6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months FREE or we will replace them with new hose

For Men, 6 pairs, \$1.50; Mercerized, \$2; Silk Lisle, \$3 Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, \$2 For Women and Children, 6 pairs, \$2; Silk Lisle for Women, \$3 Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, \$3

HOLEPROOF SILK GLOVES FOR MEN, \$1.00

With reinforced finger tips guaranteed to outwear the gloves. We are New York Agents. Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St. 47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich 125th STREET, at 34 Ave. UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, Just West of Broadway.

SOCIETY pictured in its many fascinating moods—intimate groups of unusual people doing unusual things—sports pictures, war pictures, stage pictures—pictures full of life and action like a motion picture film stopped at the place where you catch your breath. The Tribune Graphic Section is made up of the climaxes of life—the movies with the dull part left out. Your newsdealer should be told NOW that you MUST HAVE next Sunday's issue.

The Tribune Graphic Section

First to Last—The Truth News—Editorials—Advertisements

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

139 BROADWAY

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$27,356,625.47	Capital Stock	\$1,000,000.00
U.S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000.00	Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
U.S. Bonds and other Securities to secure U.S. Deposits	\$19,648.14	Undivided Profits	901,923.45
Paid-up Securities, Etc.	4,872,274.51	Reserve for Taxes, Etc.	23,747.85
Due from Banks	435,258.28	Circulation	500,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,991,139.83	Deposits	\$7,693,605.32
Cash	6,444,099.37	Acceptances Based upon Imports and Exports	1,000,000.00
Customers Liability For Account	1,000,000.00		
Debits Accepted	\$43,119,045.62		

DIRECTORS

UNION N. BETHELL, Vice-Pres. American Tel. and Tel. Co. NEWCOMB CARLTON, Pres. Western Union Telegraph Co. THOMAS COCHRAN, Pres. United National Bank, New York. EDWARD C. CONVERSE, New York. OTIS H. CUTLER, Pres. American Bank Note and Foundry Co. HENRY P. DAVISON, I. P. Morgan & Co. ZOEITH S. FREEMAN, Vice-President. SAMUEL I. FULLER, Counsel, Kimball & Co.

MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS INVITED

